

## BY MRS. DENNE

Shall we not see dear faces  
Sweet smiling as of old,  
Till the mists of that lone chamber  
Are sunset clouds of gold?  
When age has cast its shadows  
O'er life's declining way,  
And evening twilight gathers  
Round our cottage door.

How gloomy would this world appear,  
Did not love's gentle eye  
Shine on our path, the way to cheer,  
Like radiance from on high!  
Misfortune's hand may on us fall,  
And wither fairest flowers :—  
Yes, even Death, with fearful pall,  
Approach life's loveliest bowers :—  
Yet kindness drives away the gloom,  
That hovers o'er the soul,  
And gilds with hope the fearful tomb,

10.  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

But the past and the future present as strange contrasts to the present. What different events have transpired on the same spot. Where the smoke of the Indian's wigwam arose, and the steady tread of the wolf and panther was heard over the autumn leaves at twilight, the population of New York now surges along. Where once Tyre, the queen of the sea, stood, fishermen are spreading their nets on the desolate rocks, and the night waves are rolling over its marble columns. In the empty apartment of Edom the fox makes his den, and the east of the desert is shining over the forsaken ruins of Palmyra. The owl hoots in the ancient hall of kings, and the wind of the summer night makes sad music through the rents of once gorgeous palaces. The Arab spurs his steed along the streets of ancient Jerusalem, or proudly stands on Mount Zion and curls his lip at the pilgrim pressing wearily to the sepulchre of the Saviour. The Moslem's voice rings over the bays of the prophets, and the desert winds heap the dust above the foundations of the seven churches of Asia. Oh, how good and evil, light and darkness, chase each other over the world.—*Rev. J. T. Halley.*

*The County Clerk and the Wolf Scalp.*  
—A Seneca hunter killed a wolf just within the bounds of Cattaraugus county, close to the Pennsylvania line, and took the scalp to Meadville, Pa., for the bounty. Being questioned where the animal was killed, he honestly told the officer that he had come across and shot it, as near as he could tell, within the territory of New York, very near the state and county lines. On this the clerk told him that it would be contrary to law to pay him the bounty. "That is a bad law," replied the red man.—"Why?" said the magistrate—"we cannot pay for scalps taken out of the county."—"It is bad," replied the hunter, "because you require that the wolf should know the county lines. Had this wolf seen a flock of sheep just within the Pennsylvania lines, I dare say he would not have stopped for the county lines." On this the magistrate paid him the bounty of five dollars.—*Schoolcraft's notes*

*Portable Lightning.*—An embryo Franklin was parading the streets on Saturday with a small but powerful magnetic machine under his arm in full operation. After inviting several persons to hold it a moment, he finally persuaded a dakee to lay hold of the very nice looking brass handles while he went back a few doors on an errand. Unsuspecting Sambo grasped the machine with a pair of paws that might have held back a locomotive, but at the instant of contact he gave a twist of the face, a howl, and a backward jump of about six feet, looked at his palsied hands, and said: "Look-a-head, young man, it's my 'pinion you is de debil or his fust child, and dem shiny tinges dare your horns." And amid the laughter of the bystanders, Sambo walked off awfully shocked at holding the devil by the horns.—N. Y. Sun.

*An Echo.*—Many of our readers have heard of the celebrated echo at the Lakes of Killarney, which responds to the voice a number of times; and of Paddy Blake's echo in the county Galway, which, when one would say, "How are you Paddy Blake?" would reply, "Very well, I thank you." But the echo of Mr. Gilpin's title, a gentleman writing about Oregon, beats them both. He speaks of the crack of the rifle being heard on the mountains of Oregon, reverberating from the Rocky Mountains across the valley of the Mississippi to the Alleghanies, thence sweeping across the Atlantic ocean, and finding its resting place on the shores of Europe!

*Distressing.*—A lady in Boston, the other day, in passing down Beacon street, had her light dress torn by a nail in a plank, which a laborer was removing. The latter did not hear the appeal of the lady until the dress was torn almost completely off, and revealed to the astonished spectators the well known commercial phrase, "Prime old Java," written on the skirt underneath. The lady took the next cab.

*A Legislative Bull.*—The Montreal Courier intimated, that in one of the clauses of the railroad act, there is a provision "that the mile stones are to be put up and maintained along the whole line at a distance of one quarter of a mile from each other."

*True Gals, too.*—Among nations of savages, the Gal's part is a labor test of man Western might be the the same.

"The Ladies—We admire them because of their beauty, respect them because of their virtues, adore them because of their intelligence, and love them because we can't help it."

The love of a cross woman, they say, is stronger than the love of any other female than that you can start. Like vinegar, the affections of a high strong woman never spoil. It is the sweet wines that become acidulated, not the sour ones. Remember, my dear readers, and count accordingly.

*A Most forcible Argument.*—Eight years ago, in the times of the "regulators," civil law was but little regarded in some parts of Texas; and when a judge had the firmness to sit upon the bench to dispense justice, he, by the laws of self-defence, had to be armed, other than in the ordinary way of "justice." At the trial of a desperate cause, Judge Williamson presided, and, as was supposed, unarmed, for he is never fond of show, and is, wuthal, a modest man.—As the counsel concluded his pathetic appeal, he, backed by the assassin, his client, pulled from his belt a monstrous bowie knife, and thrusting it in the direction of the judge, exclaimed, at the top of his voice, "And here, your honor, is the butt-end of my argument." The self-possessed Judge, in an instant, presented a large holster pistol at the counsel, saying—"And here, you scoundrel, is the muzzle, lock, and butt-end of my indomest."—*Life.*

*An Incident.*—The Ashland Democrat, published at the seat of justice of the new county of Ashland, Ohio, says that an old gentleman of the name of David Barnes, one of the Grand Jurors at the first Court of Common Pleas, held within and for the county of Ashland, was also a member of the first Grand Jury ever empanelled within the territory, known as the State of Ohio. According to Mr. B's own statement, the Court met near the mouth of a small stream called Wegee creek, in Belmont county, in the year 1795. The county being but sparsely settled, he was compelled to travel forty miles to the place of holding the Court. He is, as a matter of course, quite an old man, yet retains the faculties of his mind with all that clearness usually found in a man of

This incident shows the rapidity of the growth of the west. Here we have seen, within the life of this individual, a State grow up with a population of nearly two

*What we Are.*—This country has a frontier line of more than 10,000 miles. We have a line of sea coast of nearly 3,000 miles; a lake coast of 1,200 miles. One of our immense rivers is twice the size of the Danube, the largest river in Europe. The Ohio is 600 miles longer than the Rhine, and the Hudson has a navigation of 120 miles longer than the Thames. The single State of Virginia is a third larger than England. Ohio contains 5,120,000 acres more than Scotland—from Maine to Ohio is farther than from London to Constantinople, and so we might go on and fill pages, enumerating distances, rivers, lakes, capes and bays, with comparative estimates of size, nature, and population.

*A Patriarch.*—Major Noah, in speaking of the Reverend Mr. Harvey, (*our hundred and eleven years old*) who has been preaching recently, in New York, says: What strange events have crowd-

ble man? He was born three years only after Washington. George H. was then on the English throne, Louis XV. on that of France, Ferdinand VI. son of Philip V., ruled in Spain, and Frederick the Great had just commenced his reign. The Empress Catherine held sway in Russia, and Poland was a mighty and independent kingdom under Augustus, of Saxony. The population of the thirteen colonies was a little rising two millions; and from the banks of the Hudson, stretching west to the Mississippi, was an unbroken forest, filled with a savage foe, where the white man dared not venture. France on the north, and Spain on the south, owned the largest portion of our continent, and the existence of Oregon was unknown.

*Cold Starch for Linen*.—There is economy in stiffening the collars and wristbands of shirts with unboiled starch. Take as much of the best raw starch as will fill a common tumbler, or a half-pint cup. Fill a nearly up with very clear cold water. Fill it well with a spoon.

the water. Turn it with a spoon, pressing on all the lumps, till you get it thoroughly dissolved. Next add a teaspoonful of salt, to prevent its sticking. Pour it into a broad earthen pan, and add gradually a pint of clear cold water and stir and mix it well. Do not boil it.

The stars having been washed and dried, dip the vernalis in the star-sauce, and then squeeze it out. Between each dipping, stir it up with a spoon. Then sprinkle the stars and fold or roll them up with the e-mails and wire-lands folded evenly inside. They will be ready in no time.

The quantity of cold starch is sufficient for the collars of a dozen of shirts. Ladies' collars may be done also with cold starch, if the mixture is not very thin.—*Miss Leslie's Magazine.*

"*A Stitch in Time.*"—The following toast was given by Gen. J. S. Tyler, at the recent dinner of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in Boston:

*"A stitch in time saves nine."*  
 Menace, a stitch, and you are nine times the man that you were before.

We find in the "Union" a portion of an article translated from a Madrid journal, *El Herald* de of recent date, relating to the idea of a monarchy in Mexico to be headed by a Spanish prince. It says:

"To-day, Texas throws off the yoke of Mexico and unites herself with the United States—to-morrow, the same will be done by the Californias, already overflowing with emigrants who are preparing for the separation. The treasures of Potosi will share the same fate, and unless we adopt a prompt and effectual remedy, it will not be long before the Anglo-American eagle perches in triumph on the nopal of the city of Montezuma. England is awakened from her slumbers, and her apprehensions render her favorable to our interests. She is now disposed to establish in Mexico a strong hereditary government, a rallying point of nationality and bond of union, under the protection of which the wonderful resources of the country may be developed, and which may serve as an impenetrable barrier to the rapid territorial aggrandizement of her rivals. Such a government cannot be established without the co-operation of Spain, nor without placing on the throne a prince of our royal family, and of that England is firmly convinced."

"As far as it respects us, the creation of this state of things is a matter of urgent necessity. Setting aside the considerations to which we adverted in the commencement of this article, we have another, and more immediate interest, in the establishment of a throne in Mexico. Our island of Cuba, one of the last and most precious jewels of our colonial empire, will inevitably fall into the possession of the United States on the day that they have completed the extension of their power along the immense circuit of the Mexican gulf. When that shall happen, our relative position, if we may be allowed to illustrate our arguments by a figure, may be compared to an immense serpent expecting, with open mouth, the fall of the ripened fruit from the tree.—It is certain that we will not represent the part of the serpent, and our island of Cuba will be the luscious fruit so long

"It behoves our government, then, to profit immediately by the favorable disposition of Great Britain, and the propitious feelings of the Mexicans. It is a matter which concerns our glory, our future welfare, and the splendor of our throne. The government which shall succeed in combining all these favorable elements will entitle itself to our eternal gratitude and to the benedictions of all who belong to the Spanish race."

*Singular Occurrence.*—Yesterday afternoon, a young English woman, very beautiful and fashionably attired, was observed standing at Chestnut and Seventh street, with a pair of pistols, labor-

She threatened the bystanders with instant death, should any one approach her to arrest her. One of the city police, with considerable daring, walked up to her, when one of the pistols was discharged, but without doing any damage.

She was then taken into custody, and placed in the basement of the Mayor's Office, where her department was heart-rending to behold. She exhibited feelings of mingled rage and despair, weeping and crying alternately. At length she was partially pacified, when she revealed the name of a person of some note in his peculiar profession, whom she accused of having done her deep and eternal wrong; she seemed to be a bright thing, prepared to do even murder to obtain the vengeance which her spirit craved. The unfortunate creature was removed to the watch-house.

*An Interested Volunteer.*—Some five years ago, a citizen of Cincinnati was taken prisoner by the Mexicans, and for two years was compelled to labor with a chain fastened to his ankles, as a street cleaner in the city of Mexico. He finally gained his freedom and returned to his native city. The same man, within a week past, has volunteered his services to go to Mexico as a soldier; and he

*Dancing and Swimming.*—A German official remarks that among the curiosities of Vienna is a great hall, which has recently been opened, and can be made to serve, according to the season, for a dancing hall, or for bathing rooms. In winter the hundreds of couples of dancers and three times as many spectators, can move about in it without difficulty. What is more remarkable is, that but seven hours are required to transform the swimming hall to a ball room.

**A Good Law.**—One of the most important laws passed at the last session of the New York Legislature authorizes the imprisonment of all boys, or any other person, who shall receive money for another and refuse to pay the same over to the rightful owner.

A struggle with a weaker and continuous power naturally begets a spirit of conquest and acquisition; and we are not surprised to see evidences of a growing popular passion for the territory of Mexico. This general feeling appears to assume, of late, a definite shape in the determination to acquire and keep California. Now to seize it, as a means of bringing our enemy to just terms, is well enough; but to conquer and retain it as a spoil, would give to the war a character which the reflecting and patriotic would severely approve. The war, considered in the light which induced the action of Congress and the support of all parties, will bear the scrutiny of the age and of posterity. Perverted into a war of rapine and acquisition, its character, chances and eventual influences upon our destinies, must be radically and fearfully changed.

The administration, at the period when it issued the orders which precipitated the war, seems to have determined upon the acquisition of California as its first fruits. To effect this a considerable fleet was concentrated upon the western shores of the Pacific, prepared to seize Monterey, and co-operate with similar operations by land. Immediately upon the breaking out of hostilities, Col. Kearney was directed to march, with a sufficient force, consisting of his own dragoons and 1000 mounted volunteers, towards Santa Fe and California. That army, together with Capt. Fremont's force and the American emigrants, will be sufficient to seize and occupy the territory. The object of this expedition is, by many journals, positively alleged to be the conquest of California, with the determination of annexing it to the re-

One journal says, "If California is captured before Mexico makes peace with the United States, it will not under any circumstances revert to Mexico;" and generally the prints supporting the administration avow the determination to retain the territory, by the right of conquest, or in repayment of the expenses of the war. Many also urge the conquest of the northern mineral departments of Mexico; and invite efforts to that end by the assertion that the inhabitants are discontented and prepared for

We lament this popular passion for acquisition of territory by conquest. It is at war with every principle of religion and right. It is hostile, and if indulged, will prove fatal to republicanism and the genius of our country. It must and will excite and corrupt our people, winning them from the higher and nobler duties of peace into military life—a love of ill-gotten and plunder, violence and crime. These are truths which no intelligent man will deny, and no patriot can admit without apprehension for the future. It is unfortunate that courage, certainly a great virtue, is so generally misunderstood, and that even when perverted into ferocity and a love of carnage and crime.

it still considered, by many, the only virtue. The courage of the true patriot is manifested in daring to confront popular error, and to maintain the right against all odds. The mere love of fighting—the passion which demagogues now seek to kindle, until it shall consume every scruple that stands in the way of their ambition—is not courage, but a submission to the instinct which we possess in common with the lowest animals. The true courage of patriotism will dare to look this proposition of conquest and spoil, in the face, and to condemn it.

A war with Mexico in support of our rights, is a safe, as well as a just war; but distorted to aims of rapine, there is good reason to apprehend that it may result in a war with the world. Our contempt of European intervention does not render it less formidable. Our defiance may be a bold one, but it will not avert

from our country the inevitable consequences. The journals of England, while they rejoice in the prospect of an amicable settlement of the Oregon question, recognize a war of conquest against Mexico, as one that must induce the combat of the question of France and England. On this there is no probability, as long as the war maintains its original character—a just war for a just peace. Not a there an excuse, even in our interests, for converting the present into a ground of encroachment upon a weaker neighbor. We have enough of territory to work out our destiny, if it be a free and happy one; more than enough if our republic is to ape despotism in its passion for war and rapine. And who can doubt that the gradation of this insatiable appetite would divide the Union, because of the extension of slavery, or of the immense respect of our territory? The simplicity and purity of the original design and character of our republic, repudiate a further extension of territory.—Augustus predicted that it would mis-

nate Rome: it needs no sage to foresee that it weakens our power while it seems to enlarge it, like a circle that widens in its water until it is lost. For these reasons, we have regarded, with apprehension, a circular campaign: and, so has the country. We hold nothing, not an acre by which the force might against him.

—a title at which the justice of Heaven and earth shudders. We have hitherto been taught to abhor conquest as a crime and we worth the first lesson that changes us!

It should be remembered that, by the system of acquisition proposed, we can annex men as well as acres. What citizens do we acquire? The wider our sway extends under such principles the more contracted our power of self-government. In gaining territory, we multiply masters at the ballot box, and win land to lose freedom. We want not the mines of Mexico, her orange groves, nor her vices. The inheritance of our fathers is sufficient for their sons. Their principles cannot be perverted to sanction a war of conquest; nor will it be sanctioned. The war as it stands will be fought to the uttermost; no American will withhold his support from it, but there is virtue and wisdom enough to save us from its perversion into a war of conquest.—*North American.*

*St. Juan de Ulloa.*—In the vigorous prosecution of the war against Mexico upon which it seems the Government is resolved, it is possible that an attack on the strong fortress of St. Juan de Ulloa may be ordered. This strongly constructed castle guards the entrance to Vera Cruz; it is one of the most formidable works on this continent, and is now in a state of complete defence.

**The Independence of Yucatan.**—The N. York Sun has received late and important advices from Yucatan. The old Legislature (Assembly) has been dissolved, and a new and extraordinary Congress was in session. It was opened with the greatest solemnity by Miguel Barbachano, who was appointed Governor ad interim by the Assembly, and has since been elected Governor of Yucatan by the Congress. The names of the other Government officers are also given. The first operation of the new Congress was to settle the question of independence. This being done, they proceeded to the management and arrangement of all the other matters necessary to the establishment of a new government. Three persons have been appointed on a secret foreign mission *in the United States!* Although the Government did not openly declare that these officers were to visit Washington for the purpose of inquiring into the steps necessary to procure annexation, yet this was well known to be the object. This step has found great favor with the people, and although the mission was *prohibited* to the United States to some other country, yet it was all well understood.

*Yellow Fever in Mexico.*—The *Charles* ton News, speaking of the yellow fever of Mexico, says that it does not in its range of power extend more than from 30 to 60 miles from the sea coast. The interior is never invaded with it. The American army, from its present location, or in its progress through the interior, could not be subjected to the attacks of the malarial, engendered by the swamps of Mexico.

swamps of Mexico.

AWFUL CALAMITY.—*Sixty Persons Scalded! Twelve or fourteen dead! Ten or twelve more dying!*—On Thursday of last week, at Natchez, says the Cincinnati Commercial of the 4th inst., the Queen City, Captain Dugan, burst her connection pipe, instantly killing 12 or 13 persons; 10 or 12 more were so horribly scalded that they could not survive the night following. Sixty persons, in all, were scalded; those not dead were taken to the Hospital at Natchez. Our informant, a passenger on the Magnolia to Louisville, and thence to this city, of the Palestine, and who witnessed the scene, states that it was a dreadful and heart-rending sight; women screaming men raving, all in utter confusion and dismay, among groans of the wounded and dying.

No cabin passengers were injured; they were transferred to the Louis Philippe, which boat the Magnolia passed 10 miles above Vicksburg. The Magnolia left Natchez at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening. The passengers scalded and killed were principally Germans.

Capt. Dugon had left Natchez, and could not be found. A process for his arrest had been issued, but our informant could not learn that the accident was caused by any fault of his.

*The Turk!*—There is a man in Philadelphia who has five wives all residing in that city. The Chronicle, in stating the fact, very coolly remarks that "he has had some difficulty with the relatives of the last one, which came near resulting seriously. The matter has made considerable noise in the city."

"If you would have a thing kept secret, never tell it to any one, and if you would not have any thing known of you, never do it."

Father MILLER, says the Boston Mail, has prophesied the end of the world until the close of the Mexican war.

"I have just paid you a *flying* visit," as the knee said to the chicken.

"I'm bound to accept your bill," as the chicken said to the knee.







**MOUNTAIN LAND FOR SALE.**

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the premises,  
On Friday and Saturday the 12th and 13th days of June next.

**A Tract of Timber Land.**

late the Estate of JAMES NEELY, deceased, situated partly in Tyrone township, Adams county, and partly in Cumberland county, adjoining land of Simon Yotts and others. The Tract will be divided into

Lots of from 5 to 10 Acres.

To suit purchasers. An indisputable title will be given.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on each day, when attendance will be given and the terms made known by

JOHN J. NEELY, Adm'r.

May 25.

**ELECTION.**

THE Stockholders in the "Gettysburg and Black's Tavern Turnpike Company," will take notice, that an Election will be held at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 9th day of June next, for the purpose of choosing one President, Six Managers, one Treasurer, and such other officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year.

GEO. W. MCLELLAN, Pres't.

May 11.

**DOCTORS BERLUGHY & BELL.**

BEG leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Dolorous, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. BELL, and those who cannot be removed, will be visited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

**WHEATFIELD INN,**

Howard Street, Baltimore.

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN to attend to the Office of the WHEATFIELD INN. One acquainted with the duties of the business preferred. Address,

JOHN MINTOSH,

Wheatfield Inn, Baltimore.

May 18.

**SELLING OFF AT COST!**

THE undersigned being desirous of closing business, will offer at COST, from this date, their entire Stock of

GOODS,

by WHOLESALE or RETAIL. The Goods having been purchased for cash, can be had VERY LOW. All are invited, (merchants and others) to call and examine for themselves. Those desirous of securing Bargains, will do well to call soon.

J. M. STEVENSON, Jr. & CO.

Gettysburg, Jan. 19.

N. B. Also for sale the HOUSE & LOT. The STORE-ROOM is admitted to be the most desirable in this place. The property will be sold very low.

**CALICOES.**

A Large Assortment of beautiful style CALICOES—just received and for sale by

R. W. MSHERRY.

May 4.

**PLUMBE**

National Daguerrian Gallery

AND

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOTS.

FOUNDED 1840.

Awarded the Medal, Four First Premiums, and Two Hundred Honors, by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, for the most beautifully colored Daguerotypes, and best apparatus ever exhibited.

No. 205 Baltimore Street, Baltimore,

adjoining Campbell's Jewelry Store.

Concert Hall, Penn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

251 Broadway, N. York, Market St., St. Louis,

75 Court St., Boston, Main street, Duquesne,

130 Chesnut St., Phila. Broadway, Saratoga,

56 Canal St., N. O. Denny's Buildings, Alb.

127 Viell Rue de Yenn-Middle St., Portland,

ple, Paris.

32 Church St. Liverpool —, Norfolk, Va.

23 Main St., Lou. Ky. —, Petersburg, Va.

176 Main St., Cin. O. —

May 11.

**NEW****TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.**

Franklin W. Denwiddie.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country, that he has taken the well-known

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

of J. H. Skelly,

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Mr. Biecher's Apothecary & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptness, and in the latest and most approved style. If all work entrusted to him will be warranted to fit. His terms will be very moderate, for Cash or Country Produce.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from the cities.

Gettysburg, March 24.

**NOTICE.**

Estate of David Fletcher, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of DAVID FLETCHER, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

SAMUEL BURBORAW, Adm'r.

April 20.

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**

As Cheap as the Cheapest!

D. MIDDLECOFF,

As just received from Philadelphia, a complete and splendid supply of

Seasonable Goods,

of the latest style and best fabric, comprising:

Clothes, and Tweeds, of all colors,

Casement, Satinets, Jeans, Cords, Drillings,

Cambrics, Cottonades, Denims, Stripes, Plaids,

8 cents per yard and upwards, Silk, Cash-

mere, and Marshall's Vestings, Rich Umbre,

and new style repp, Moulin de la Soie, Satin,

Striped, and Plaid Barages, Graduated Barage,

Robes, Balzaines, French Painted and Gingham

Lavens, Earlston and Domestic Gingham,

Prints in great variety, from 4 to 25 cents per

yard, new Spring Super, Oriental, Barage and

Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs, Marshall's, Cord

ed and Sea-grass Shirts, Chemizes, Hose for 5

cents, Gloves do, Laces and Edgings, Silk Cord,

Frings and Tassels, Bonnets, Ribbons, Table and

Flowers, Shoes, Ladies, Mince, and Children's,

assorted, Parasols, Parasols—Also,

Best Rio Coffee for 10 cents a pound, Brown

Sugar, good, 7 cents, best S. H. Molasses,

10 cents per quart, together with lots of sundries, both STAPLE AND FANCY,

which will be sold as cheap for Cash or Pro-

duce, as can be had in any other Store in Penn-

sylvania.

On hand—Boards, Scantling,

Laths, Shingles, Posts, and Rails.

Gettysburg, April 20.

**New & Cheap Goods.**

I have just received a Large Assortment of

NEW SPRING GOODS, to which I res-

pectfully invite the attention of the Public—satis-

fied that I can offer them as HANDSOME

GOODS, and at as LOW PRICES, as can be

had at any other house.

R. W. MSHERRY.

May 4.

**THE LADIES**

ARE invited to call and examine my assort-

ment of LAWNS, BARGES, BALZA-

RINES, GINGHAMS, GINGHAM LAWNS,

which for beauty of style and cheapness cannot

be surpassed.

R. W. MSHERRY.

May 4.

**Shawls & Bonnets.**

Another Lot of those large and

beautiful BARAGE SHAWLS, Satin

Stripe, and Plaid—various shades; also

another supply of New Style

NEAPOLITAN BONNETS,

Just received and for sale by

D. MIDDLECOFF.

May 11.

**Cloths, Tweeds & Cassimeres.**

JUST received, some very fine and coarse

Tweeds, Cloths and Cassimeres.

R. W. MSHERRY.

May 4.

**NEW STORE.**

A. COBBEN

HAS opened a New Store in the Corner

Room of Mr. McCosh's Hotel, Gettys-

burg, to which he calls the attention of the Pub-

lic. His assortment consists in part, as follows,

viz.:

GROCERIES,

Flour and Feed,

BAR AND ROLLED IRON.

Blister, Cast, & Shear Steel,

NAILS,

Shoes, City & Country make.

The Country make of Shoes are made and

warranted by Mr. I. KUKUS, of this place.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices

for Cash or Produce.

Marketing of all kinds will be received.

Gettysburg, April 20.

**REMOVAL.**

Wm. Rathrauff

HAS removed his Cheap and Fashionable

Store a few doors West of his late stand to

the rooms lately occupied by Wm. MSHERRY,

Esq. in Chambersburg street, nearly opposite

the English Lutheran Church, where he will be

pleased to see his friends. Having just returned

from the Cities with a large and splendid as-

sortment of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

selected from the very best establishments—he

invites those wishing to make BARGAINS, to

give him a call. If Country Produce taken

in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, April 20.

**NEW GOODS.**

GREATER THAN EVER?

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just received from Philadelphia and

Baltimore, and is now opening, as large a

Stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Hardware, Queensware,

BONNETS,

Bonnet Trimmings, Shawls,

Silk & Fancy Goods, generally,

as has ever been offered to the public in this

place. The Public are respectfully invited to

call, in order to judge for themselves, when

they may rest assured of having

Goods offered as Cheap

as they can be obtained in any Store in the

County, or elsewhere.

Give me a call—and if I cannot please,

yet I will be pleased to SEE YOU, thinking it

no trouble to show the Goods.

P. S. The LADIES' attention is respectfully

invited to a large selection of

FANCY GOODS.

Gettysburg, April 6.

Bonnets, Ribbons & Flowers.

THE subscriber has just received a large

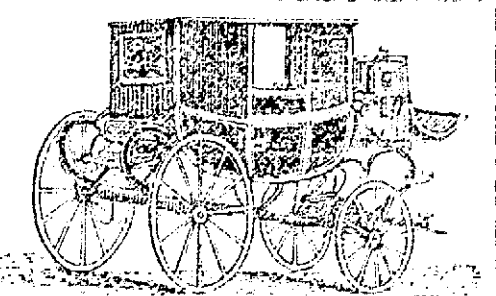
assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, Wreaths

and Flowers; also, a fine lot of Shawls, Para-

sols, Parasollets and Sun Shawls, for sale by

R. W. MSHERRY.

May 4.

**COACH MAKING.**

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

of all the best materials, and by the best of

workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOCH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

**Farmers, Attend!****BLACKSMITHING.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs the

public that he continues the BLACK-

SMITHING BUSINESS, in all its branches,

at his Old Stand in York street—East end—

(formerly Buckingham's establishment) where

he will execute all work in his line, in a most

substantial manner, and on reasonable terms.

He invites calls from Farmers and others,

assuring them that he will do all work in such

a manner as cannot but please.

LEONARD STOCH.

**An Apprentice Wanted.**

AN APPRENTICE to the BLACKSMITHING

BUSINESS will be taken by the subscriber—

Any one coming well recommended, about six-

teen years of age, may obtain a good situation

by making application, immediately, to

LEONARD STOCH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

**GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY**

And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry

in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his

friends and the public in general, that he has

now on hand, and will continue to manufac-

ture, a large assortment of

STOVES,

of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor,

Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also

Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has, also, on hand,

Castings for Machinery,

of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist

Mills, Saw Mills &c. also, PLOUGH CAST-

INGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on

hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

SEYLER PLOUGHS,

which he will sell low. He has also on hand,

and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE,

Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles

in his line of business, which are too numerous

to mention. He has, also,

Threshing Machines,

ready made, and continues to manufacture LIT-

TLE'S Patent two-horse Machines, and the Han-

over and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS,

will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for

Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also







## THE SUPERIORITY OF ARMITAGE'S

Which, of course, is fully proved by the  
 general patronage of a discerning public.

of last 10 years—a period amply sufficient to its excellence, and to bring it to its present state of material excellence and to trust

and donors will please

that this celebration should be "manufactured and composed of first materials, and made to be free from all deleterious drugs," and, as such, *composition*, their attention is directed to the following necessary

**CARRIES**—The green particle is known as LUMULIN SM FT, and is wholesale

The trade and others supplied on reasonable and prompt attention given to all orders addressed to the above sole agents, or to the undersigned, *Leitch & Co.*, at the old office, and in East KINGS street, near Duke, London.

Feb. 23

**ATTENTION, FARMERS**  
**Superior Cooking Stove**  
THE attention of the public is respectfully called to S. Buxer's FARMER'S COOKING STOVE as an article superior to any yet offered to the public for cooking purposes.

may require a good sized COOK STOVE.

of the many advantages possessed by this  
 is that water, apple butter, clothing, &c.  
 is boiled in a large copper kettle, at the same  
 time cooking is doing for 20 or 30 per  
 cent it is decidedly superior for baking, the heat  
 being completely under the control of the  
 cook who can apply it to the bottom as well as  
 to the top of the oven, and thus bake with perfect  
 uniformity. It is unnecessary to give any further  
 details of its advantages. Please refer to the  
 subjoined certificate from Wm. P. Elliott  
 of Patent Agent, Washington City. Many  
 testimonials equally flattering could be fur-  
 nished but this may suffice.

"These who want a superior Cook Stove  
 will do well to try this article. They are warranted  
 to no sale. S. BENNETT."  
 Boonsboro', Md. May 10, 1843.

Washington, May 10, 1843.  
 TO SAMUEL BENNETT, Esq.

performance. \* My expectations are more realized. \* I believe it will perform more

ing in less time, and with less fuel, than the various Cooking Stoves that I have patented during twenty-five years' connection with the Patent Office. Its merits need only be generally known to insure its fame throughout the country. I am at length satisfied in relation to my invention, and I am now

ment—for which I acknowledge myself indebted  
to your genius and enterprise.

I am now very respectably yours, &c.  
 WM. P. ELLIOT, Patent Agent.  
 [Sept. 17 this day appoint J. D. PAXTON  
 my Agents for the State of Pennsylvania,  
 the sale of Territory, and otherwise of  
 Cortic Stoves. — SAMUEL BEN-  
 Sept. 17, 1845.

**Farmers and Others,**  
 are respectfully informed that the under-  
 have now on hand, and are manufacturers  
 above Stoves, so that they are now prepa-  
 fill all orders with which they may be  
 upon the shortest notice.  
 J. D. PAXTON &  
 Galadina, Franklin Co. Nov. 8.  
**WORMS! WORMS! WORMS!**  
 JAYNE'S TOXIC VERMIFUGE.—This

children will not refuse to take it. It effectively destroys Worms, neutralizes acidity or so

of the stomach, increases appetite, and, as a general or permanent Tonic, and is the exceedingly beneficial in intermittent and tertian Fevers, Indigestion, &c., and is also certain cure for Fever and Ague, and when more importance, it does it permanently. It not only destroys Worms and insects in the whole system, but it dissolves and off the superabundant slime or mucus, soilent in the stomach and bowels of children, more especially of those in bad health. Mucus forms the bed, or nest, in which produce their young, and by removing it impossible for worms to remain in the system. It is marvellous in its effects on the system, the health of the patient is always improved, **its use, even when no worms are discovered.** Numerous certificates of its usefulness have been received, which the Proprietor does not consider necessary to publish; yet to give credence to what is a Veritable power.

mention a few cases. He gave it to his  
~~brother, now four years old, and in a few~~

seven or eight upwards of ninety large women, and gave it to his daughter, then about twenty years old, whom he brought away upwards of seven miles, one night.

Joshiah Thompson, near Salem, N. J., stated this veinmine to a child between one and three years old, and says that in a test she discharged one hundred and thirty-seven pounds.

Mr. Joseph A. Bentz, of the Penna. State Survey Institution in this city, gave it to his children, and says that after the stone of eight years old, about fifty were taken out, six weeks long.

Mr. Leonard Wood had used two bottles of Vermorel's Dispensaria, and in the second bottle it was found to contain a quantity of arsenic, and was thereby poisonous.

As the government of this city had at that time no health regulations, and there were no laws, or health officers, or inspectors, or anything of the kind, except the city corporation meeting. He says, they call upon the physician, and he tells them that I have the arsenic, and he says, you shall not sell it, and then he says, you shall not sell it.

1999). A large number of Ficus spp. are reported to be targeted by this parasite

[illegible]

Blacksmithing,

**I** have been thinking about the  
 "Mystery of the Missing  
 Millions" for some time.



## REGENERATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

This gleam of light from the East is the more welcome as it was hardly expected, and affords the hopeful promise of a brighter day before us.

The new Legislature of New Hampshire assembled on the 3d inst. In the House of Representatives, by the united vote of Whigs and Independents, JOHN P. HALL (a Representative in the last Congress) was chosen Speaker, the vote being as follows:

John P. Hall, of Dover, 139  
Samuel Swasey, Haverhill, (Loco) 118  
Scattering, (two Independent, one Loco) 3

The Senate of the State having appointed a President *pro tem*, on the same day met the House of Representatives in Convention, and filled the six vacancies in the Senate (non-elections for want of a clear majority in each case) by electing six Whigs; so that the Senate is now composed of eight Whigs and four Loco-foco Democrats.

There is now no doubt that ANTHONY COLBY (Whig) will be chosen Governor, and that either a Whig or an Independent will be chosen Senator of the United States, to succeed Mr. JENKINS, now exercising that function by Executive appointment.

We anticipate, also, as a consequence of this great triumph of principle, a vindication of the Supremacy of the Laws by the districting the State for the choice of Representatives to Congress, in compliance with the law of the United States to that effect.—*Nat. Int.*

The Convention of the two branches of the New Hampshire Legislature on Friday week elected Gen. ANTHONY COLBY, the Whig candidate, Governor for the ensuing year, by a majority of 21 votes. The vote stood—for Anthony Colby, 146; for J. W. Williams, 125.

**Expenses of the War.**—In the course of a recent debate in the Senate Mr. Webster said that he had taken pains to make some inquiry at the proper sources, and from the best information he could obtain, he found that the military expenses of the government at the present time were hardly less than HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS PER DAY!

The startling statement of Mr. Webster, that the expenses of the Mexican war are now half a million a day, has been examined into by a very shrewd and intelligent administration member of the House, and he makes out the expenses to be two millions a week.

A well informed and accurate clerk of the Treasury Department estimates the military expenditures since the 1st of January at twenty-two and a half millions.

It appears from advices from various quarters, and especially from N. Orleans, that the Government goes upon the plan of refusing or neglecting to pay any of the engagements contracted on account of the war.

We have found out some of the blessings of war already. On the 11th of May it was declared by the chairman of the military committee of the House that there was enough in the Treasury to meet all the expenses of the war—i. e. some ten or twelve millions.

But it is now found out and acknowledged that the sum is not a flea-bite to the amount required. The Union has accordingly thrown out a gentle hint that Congress must give the President more money, by authorizing a loan or the issue of Treasury notes.

The members of the House now say that, unless the Government of Mexico should undergo a change, the war will be a long one.

**Preaching and Fighting.**—The Washington correspondent of a New York paper writes the following:

"Rev. Henry Slicer, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preached for the Baltimore Volunteers at the Marine Barracks to-day; and he exhorted them like one of the patriarchs of the Revolution. He exhorted them to fight, and to fight like men, and to beware, above all things, of being shot in the back. He said it was a leading principle of Christianity, to be ready to stand, life or death, for our country. He had been himself a soldier, and though past the vigor of youth, he felt a strong desire to be one again. 'The man who would not fight for his country was hardly to be trusted in the chances of saving his own soul. In brief, the "boys" said he spoke like a book.'"

**Polk the Second.**—A letter from Paris gives the following account of Mr. W. H. Polk, brother of our delectable President, who is earning \$1,500 per annum and an outfit from the tax payers of this country in this fashion:

**Appropos of Mr. Polk** (aforesaid) the presence of this gentleman in Europe is one of the beautiful illustrations of Democratic exemption from that well known Roman vice, nepotism. Here is an individual sent out at the expense of the Republic, in the high capacity of its Envoy at the Court of Naples, for which employment his qualification appears to be, that he is absolutely incapable of interchanging his ideas in any European dialect spoken on this continent—a sense of which incapacity seems to have suggested to him the uselessness of his sojourning in Naples, for he has been all this year in Paris or elsewhere."

**Massachusetts.**—Edward Webster, youngest son of Daniel Webster, has arrived at Boston to raise a company of Volunteers for the Mexican campaign.

There is no want of a proper spirit down East, and all more than the number required by the General Government will be in readiness.

Some malignant scribbler in the Mobile Herald holds this language in reference to the Hero of Lundy's Lane and Chippewa:

"The Northern papers hail with joyful acclamation the rumor that Gen. Scott is to take command of our forces destined to act against Mexico. Those in the South, however, seem to be but little pleased at the prospect of such appointment. The truth is, the General does not enjoy in this section of country the confidence of the mass of the people. He is a very good drawing room general; he can fight a battle very well on paper, and has fought several in fact when opposed to by regular disciplined troops, on level and open ground, and conducted according to strict military tactics. But when it comes to bush-whacking and chapsaral fighting, we are afraid the General would be at fault; his military knowledge does not embrace such warfare—*cide his exploits in the Florida campaign.*

For language such as this we have no answer; the whole life of Gen. Scott brands it as an unmitigated falsehood. But we advise the people of Mobile to keep a sharp eye on the author. If a privateer is to be fitted out against our commerce, or a blue-light is necessary to give secret instructions to a foe, the writer who could thus malign a scarred hero, grown old (but still towering like the giant oak) in the service of his country, will prove the first traitor to his country; the first recreant from her flag.—*North American.*

The House of Representatives of Louisiana paid a very handsome compliment to General GAINES on the 29th ult. by adopting the following resolutions by acclamation:

**Resolved**, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, that the thanks of this Legislature are hereby tendered to Brevet Major General Edmund Pendleton Gaines for the undaunted courage, lofty heroism and wisdom that he has displayed in his past military career in conflicts with the enemies of his country, and particularly for the deep foresight, pure patriotism, unwearied activity and firmness that he has constantly manifested as Major General of the United States Army, Western Division.

**Resolved**, That Major General Gaines richly merits not only the high respect and ardent admiration of this Legislature, but also of every American heart, for the wise suggestions he has made, the comprehensive and statesman-like policy he has developed; for his unflinching devotion to the interest of his country, and the honor and glory of the national flag, throughout the course of the difficulties of our Federal Government with Mexico.

**Resolved**, That the unwearied attentions of General Gaines to relieve the wants of and render comfortable our brave volunteers, deserve not only the esteem of them and their friends, but also of every patriot.

**Resolved**, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to deliver a copy of these resolutions to General Gaines, and also forward a copy thereof to the President of the United States and the Secretary of War.

**Great Fire in Warren, Ohio.**—The Western Reserve Chronicle, published at Warren, Ohio, states that a fire broke out in that town on the 1st inst. and spread with fearful rapidity, destroying, before the flames could be subdued, more than fifty houses, including many valuable brick buildings. Most of the merchants were burned out. A man named Frederick Kane, a tinner by trade, perished in the flames. The Pittsburg Gazette says—

We notice the names of Smith & McComb, C. Mover & Co., L. Rembert and eight or ten other merchants; the Post office, office of the Herald, a number of Lawyer's offices, Treasurers' office, &c. &c.

**Deplorable Massacres in Texas.**—A letter from San Antonio de Bexar, gives deplorable accounts of murders and robberies committed upon the people inhabiting the western frontier of Texas. Most of the able bodied men of the colonies of New Braunfels, Castroville and Lake Quana, having joined the army under Gen. Taylor, the savages profiting by their absence, threw themselves upon the old men, women and children, burnt the houses, the crops of corn, mutilated the dead bodies, violated the women, and carried off a number of children into slavery.

**The Drally Fire of Americans.**—In every battle from the days of the Revolution to this time, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, the fire of the Americans has been more terribly destructive than that of any other nation in the world. The reason is, that an American never fires without aiming his gun to his face—without taking good aim. Look at the battle of New Orleans, where three thousand veteran British soldiers by the last to some half dozen Americans—the battle of San Jacinto, where six hundred Mexicans were killed to five or six Texans—and now the two recent engagements of Gen. Taylor's troops, when twelve hundred Mexicans are cut down, and three hundred taken prisoners, to 62 Americans killed and wounded!

**The Moravians.**—According to the last report of the persons appointed for that purpose, made for the week ending on the 22d ult. the Moravians continued to leave Nauvoo in great numbers. Five hundred and thirty-nine wagons passed over the river during the week, which, at an average of three persons to each wagon, makes the total number leaving the State 1,617.

Intelligence has been received from Europe of the death of General Melville, Esq., our Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. James.

**Firemen's Fight.**—At Philadelphia, on Sunday evening week, a bloody fight took place between the Weecoco and Moyamensing Hose Companies. The battle raged with great fury along Front and out Washington streets, during which pistols were fired, and every description of missile hurled by the contending parties at each other in the chase which ensued. The police were out, but were too few to repress the disturbance; one of them was hit with a brickbat on the side of his face, and much hurt. The Weecoco Hose Company being superior in numbers, drove their antagonists out to the borders of the district, where the fight terminated by mutual consent. The broken heads and hurts inflicted by the flying missiles were very numerous, and we understand that a pistol shot fired by one of the parties passed but a short distance from the head of a child standing in a door.

**PARADE, June 4th, 1846.**  
The noble deeds of one who took part in the late triumphant battles with the Mexicans, have not yet been recorded—that one was Lieut. Randolph Ridgely's dog, a beautiful pointer, which he took with him from this city. His master was peculiarly fond of him, and the dog, true to his nature, was more than fond of his master. From morning till night it might be seen following the brave Lieutenant, and in the hottest of the battle was always close by his noble charge's side, looking up into his face, as if with anxious solicitude. In the engagement of the 8th, it proved a faithful sentinel. In that of the 9th its fidelity was almost supernaturally manifested. Its vigilant eye was constantly turned upon its master, seemingly solicitous of his success, or anxious to be his last friend should death or danger overtake him. While thus faithful and vigilant, when the contest was nearly ended, and victory perched upon the American standard, an unlucky random cannon ball struck the poor animal, and severed it piece-meal. There may be no eye to weep for the fall of this instinctive friend and soldier, yet I doubt not, it will long have a place in the memory of its brave and gallant master.

**The Late Tornado.**—The Mayor and Aldermen of Grenada, Miss., have published an appeal to the citizens of the State for the relief of the inhabitants injured by the late dreadful tornado. It appears that 112 houses were entirely destroyed—twenty-one persons killed and sixty-two wounded.

**A Female Clerk of a Court.**—The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth says:—Judge Kinkead, of the 19th district, has performed a very handsome, and we are happy to hear, a very acceptable act, by the appointment of Mrs. Trimble, the accomplished and estimable lady of the late John Trimble, as clerk of the Carter circuit, in the place of her deceased husband.

**The Sting of a Locust.**—The locusts in Washington, Pa., are covering the earth and trees in swarms. A lady in that place last week was stung on the finger with one, and was dreadfully poisoned, so that her life was in much danger.

**Decision.**—The new school General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia, adopted a declaration, 97 to 27, leaving the matter of slavery to the sessions, presbyteries and synods. "We have no right to institute and prescribe tests of christian character, and church membership not recognized and sanctioned in the sacred Scriptures, and in our standards by which we have agreed to walk."

We must now contradict a contradiction. The marble mantle piece at Mount Vernon was not accidentally broken by a servant, nor has the piece been found. It was injured by some person unknown, and the fragment carried off, and has not since been returned or heard of. This shameful mutilation will, probably, now only be known to the perpetrator, who will have to lug the precious secret to his own bosom, and hide the relic in his own private drawer.—*Alex. Gaz.*

The Providence Journal notices a trial now going on in that city, in which the prisoner is a woman 75 years of age, charged with forging a certificate of marriage, for the purpose of obtaining a pension under the laws of the United States.

The N. Y. Mirror says that the number of suicides in France, and particularly among females, is causing no little sensation. It is said to have become of late quite a fashion. The relatives manage to conceal most of the deaths of ladies of station in society, but still you daily hear of some act of the kind.—Madlle. Augustine, a favorite actress, only twenty years of age, put an end to her existence, a short time since, as they all do, for a disappointment in love.

**The Mormon Temple.**—The Quincy Whig learns that the Nauvoo Temple has been purchased by a Methodist association for \$150,000.

**A Heavy Task Completed.**—The Delaware Republican says that a young lady of Baltimore, Miss Margaret Hagan, has completed a quilt in which there are 27,000 pieces, none of them larger than a half-dime. It is all her own handiwork, and for three years most of her spare time was devoted to it. It took her two days to count the pieces.

Two steamboats arrived at New Orleans on the night of the 29th ult. with the brave and gallant Kentuckians comprising the Louisville Legion.

## LATER FROM THE ARMY.

By the steamship Galveston, which arrived at New Orleans on the evening of the 29th ult. in two and a half days from Brazos Santiago, we have accounts from the latter place to the morning of the 27th.

Gen. Taylor continued to hold peaceable possession of Matamoros. The Mexicans, in retreating from that city, left a great quantity of ammunition behind, which is a valuable acquisition to the supplies of the army. They had, however, destroyed as much as possible, by throwing it in the river, and the wells about the town, which were almost choked up with it. The amount of money found in the Mexican army chest after the battle of the 9th amounted, it is said, to \$16,000 in gold.

Gen. Taylor had insisted on the strictest observance of discipline, law, and order amongst his troops, forbidding them to take the smallest article without paying the full price. The citizens have been exhorted to continue their business, being assured of being free from the slightest molestation. The only restriction which the General has thought necessary to impose is regarding spirituous liquor, and this they are rigidly enjoined from selling.

A private letter states that the blockade of the Rio Grande has been raised in regard to all vessels bringing cargoes for merchants in Matamoros, except such as contain munitions of war of any description.

Commodore COSSA, with most of the squadron, had gone to Pensacola, to refit and obtain reinforcements preparatory to making an attack on Vera Cruz. [Com. C. arrived at Pensacola on the 29th, with the frigates *Cumberland* and *Potomac*.—The ship-of-war *John Adams* had preceded them.]

The subjoined interesting details in relation to the taking of Matamoros have been furnished by a passenger on board the Galveston:

"On the 17th May a large part of Gen. Taylor's moved up the river for the purpose of crossing, Gen. T. remaining at the fortification with about three hundred men. As the army were seen by the Mexicans on the opposite side to leave the encampment, and approach the ford, Gen. Arista sent a flag of truce to Gen. Taylor requesting an armistice of six weeks, giving as a reason for his request that he desired to communicate with his Government. Gen. T. answered that he would give him till 8 o'clock the next morning to evacuate the city of Matamoros, and would permit him to take the public property under his charge.—The flag then returned. On the next day (the 18th) the army crossed on flats of their own construction, and the bodies of wagons caulked. The passage was made about four miles above Fort Brown. On arriving at the city it was discovered that Arista with his forces had departed, leaving only the mounted batteries."

From the New Orleans Picayune, June 2.  
LATER FROM TEXAS.

The steamship New York arrived yesterday about 1 o'clock, in thirty hours from Galveston. The only news from the army she brings we find in the Galveston papers, communicated by a vessel which arrived on Thursday from Corpus Christi. She left Aransas Pass on the 25th ult., at which place the steamship Sea had just arrived from Point Isabel. On board the Sea were Mr. McClester, (supposed to have been killed in Capt. Walker's scouting party.) Lieut. Humphreys, and Mr. Rogers. Mr. McClester was severely wounded and supposed by the Mexicans to be dead. He was subsequently found in the chaparral and taken to Matamoros, where he was well treated and recovered from his wounds.

The wounded men had been removed from Point Isabel to St. Joseph's Island, and were all doing well.

A party of our dragoons, as previously stated, commanded by Captains May and Walker, had pursued the retreating Mexicans from Matamoros, overtook a party of them, and taken thirty prisoners, besides killing a number in the skirmish. It is said that Gen. Taylor's army are encamped a mile from the city, and that the soldiers are not permitted to enter the town.

The Galveston Civilian says that a treaty was concluded at Torrey's trading-house on the 18th ult. with such Indian chiefs as were in attendance, including some half dozen of the Cananaches, though all that tribe was not represented, and the Wacoos, Koachies, and Towcanes had no representatives present.

The most distressing news is the murder of a party of fifteen Americans, including two women and a child, between Point Isabel and Corpus Christi, by a party of Mexicans, exceeding in cold blooded cruelty any of the previous atrocities of these savages. It appears that a party of fifteen, of whom Mr. Rogers spoken of above was one, left Corpus Christi for Point Isabel on the 23 or 24 ult. They arrived at the latter Colorado just previous to the battle of the 8th ult., where they were surprised by a company of *rancheros*, and, being overpowered by numbers, were induced by Mexican promises to surrender as prisoners of war. No sooner had those blood-thirsty dogs obtained possession of their arms than they stripped and robbed their victims, bound them beyond the power of resistance, and having abused the women, cut all their throats, one fired performing the horrible butchery. Rogers saw his father and brother butchered before him in this terrible manner before his own turn came, and

his own escape was owing to the fact that, while the wound upon his throat was not fatal, he had the presence of mind to feign himself dead, and was accordingly, with all the balance, thrown into the Colorado, where he managed to escape unseen and swam to the other side of the river. Thence he subsequently made his escape to the Rio Grande, was taken prisoner, sent to the hospital in Matamoros, and after the battle exchanged. It is stated that a letter was written from Corpus Christi two days before the departure of this company, giving information to the Mexicans of their march and of the amount of their money.

**Still Later.**—The steamer Mary Kingsland arrived yesterday afternoon from the Brazos Santiago, whence she sailed on the evening of the 27th ult. By her we have received a few additional items of intelligence. On the 25th about 400 mounted Texan rangers and 200 infantry, accompanied the latter a company of 80 German riflemen, emigrants to Lavaca, arrived by the way of Padre Island. They are a fine body of men. The party of dragoons and rangers that went in pursuit of the retreating Mexican forces captured a number of mules and camp equipment.

It is now said that the Mexicans have retreated to Ranoso, a town about sixty miles above Matamoros, near the river, and there is no doubt entertained among our officers that they will there give us battle. If Arista will wait a very short time, there is very little doubt that Gen. Taylor will not be found backward in giving him an opportunity to stand his ground.

Our correspondent "S." writing from Fort Polk, says: "All our wounded are doing remarkably well. So far there has been but two deaths here. The Mexican wounded at Matamoros were found in a horrible condition, and our General has given their case his attention. He had some of the captured Mexican public property sold, and the proceeds appropriated for their comfort and convenience."

## PURPOSES OF THE EXECUTIVE.

The following semi-official paragraph is from the Washington Union:

"Gen. TAYLOR had, according to the last accounts, about 8,000 troops under his eagles. Hundreds and thousands of volunteers were pouring into his camp. He will soon be in advance into the enemy's country; and we shall not be surprised to hear of his reaching Monterey, about 130 miles from Matamoros, about the commencement of the table-land, in a healthy region, at no distant day."

## Name of the Mexican Officer Killed.

A private letter received in Baltimore from Fort Brown, states that the General known to have been killed in the battle of Resaca de la Palma was General Torrejon.

**A Governor Practising Law.**—Governor Smith, of Va., has not laid aside the "green bag," since he was invested with the Executive robes. He appeared last week in a murder case in Fauquier county, and defended the prisoner. This is the first Governor that we ever heard of who did such a thing while in office. We find this statement in a Norfolk paper. The prisoner had "a sure thing" that time, for if the jury convicted him, his counsel could grant a pardon.

**Public Lands.**—The net proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands for the last fiscal year were \$2,077,022—or about one million five hundred and fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven acres; and from the first sales in 1787 up to the end of the last fiscal year, \$118,007,235. The average annual sales have been below two millions of acres, according to the last report to Congress, the quantity of land now subject to entry is one hundred and thirty-three millions of acres, besides one hundred and nine millions of acres to which the Indian title has been extinguished—being an aggregate of two hundred and forty-two millions of acres, and requiring a century and a quarter to complete the sales at the rate they have progressed heretofore, without including any of the unsold lands of Texas and Oregon, or of the vast region besides to which the Indian title is not yet extinguished. In ten years, more than a million of people have moved from the shores of the Hudson, the Connecticut, the Delaware, and our own Eastern and Western Shores, or the still more distant lands of England, Ireland, and Germany, to settle on the plains of the West.

**The Tariff.**—The official journal at Washington is still calling upon its party to carry the Bill to reduce the Tariff. It says, "rewarding, nay, in such a case, despair, betrays like treason." Folly can go no further than this. The utmost madness of party one would scarcely think could induce an Administration with the expenses of a War on hand, to withdraw the props which sustain its revenues. Probably, however, the organ is the more valiant in words on this subject, because it knows that its course will not be taken.—*York Rep.*

In the London Times an American company advertise for sale saddles of American forest venen, wild geese from the American lakes, and wild turkeys from the American forests, just received, in the order!

**Very Good.**—The New York Mirror thinks that the cause of so much cloudy weather as we have had of late, may be attributed to the fact that Congress won't employ Professor Espy any longer.

## THE OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

The Cincinnati papers announce that more than the number of volunteers required from the State of Ohio have already been reported to the Governor.—They are to be received at Cincinnati and organized into regiments as fast as possible. The compliment called for from this State is three regiments, and by a decision of the War Department, no State officer of higher rank than Colonel is to accompany them.

The Gazette states that the arrangements supposed to have been completed for passing these troops into the service of the United States, and for the prompt supply of volunteers by the General Government, have failed, and that Major Tompkins (of the Quartermaster's Department) declines furnishing supplies, or to pay for those heretofore furnished. The State officers, therefore, continue to perform these duties.

A like difficulty appears to exist in Indiana. At a public meeting held at Indianapolis, to obtain volunteers, Gov. Whitman addressed the people, and exhorted them to volunteer for the defence of the country. As to supplies, he said no provision had been made by the General Government for supplies of any kind, and the volunteers must pay their own expenses until mustered into service; but he thought the General Government would refund. He stated that the Madison Bank had offered to place \$10,000 to his credit for supplying volunteers, but he had scruples about his right to accept it. He would consider of the proposition further, and, in case the Bank would agree to advance and look only to the United States for payment, he did not know but he would accept it. Before this speech some were determined to volunteer, but they were discouraged and did not offer.

Recent events prove that half a million of VOLUNTEERS could be speedily obtained, if a real necessity for their call should exist. Men of all parties and of every locality have shown great alacrity to enter the service, regardless of their opinions as to the cause or origin of the war.—*St. Louis New Era.*

**Whig Prophecies Fulfilled.**—The Whigs foretold with unerring prophecy, the situation our country would be placed in if Mr. Polk should rule over the destinies of the nation. They said that should Polk be elected, he would endeavor to have the Sab Treasury, with all its odious features, re-enacted; the Tariff repealed; the Nation brought into debt; a war with the annexation of Texas; and in short, the country brought to that miserable condition which noted the Van Buren administration. Are not all these coming to pass to the letter? Does it not prove the wisdom and foresight of the Whigs, and the danger of the ascendancy of the opposing party?

**Dreadful Accident.**—At about five o'clock on Wednesday evening, while the workmen at the Iron Foundry of Mr. Joseph Amer, Willow street, below Thirteenth, Philadelphia, were about pouring the molten iron into the different flasks, the crank which sustained the vast pan, containing upwards of 800 weight of the burning liquid, gave way, and all was instantly enveloped in a cloud of dust, from the hot iron coming in contact with the sand. The alarm brought the workmen from the neighboring shop when it was found that several of the moulders were injured, and one of them, James Morris, was so awfully burnt that he was really frightful to look upon.—No expectation is entertained of his recovery.

**Fatal Railroad Accident.**—On Friday week, a man by the name of James Dunn was killed at Kinzer's on the Columbia Railroad. His head coming in contact with a bridge, he fell on the track and the train passed over him.

There are 16 daily newspapers published in Cincinnati, eleven of which are in English and four in the German language. Seventeen weeklies, unconnected with daily issues; two semi-monthlies, and twelve monthlies.

The Hon. Vespasian Ellis, formerly United States Charge at Caracas, has obtained from Venezuela, the exclusive right of navigating the mighty Orinoco, with steam vessels, for twenty-two years, on terms highly advantageous to him, and, of course, to this country.

**A Faithful and Worthy Slave.**—An old negro slave, the property of the captain of one of the Alabama corps of volunteers, accompanied his master to Mexico. The faithful old fellow has done good service. He was the servant of an officer in the revolution, was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, was at New Orleans, and most of the battles of the last war. He also served in the Seminole and Creek wars in Florida, and Alabama, in 1836-7. He is as anxious to arrive at the seat of war, as any young blood who has preceded him.

V. E. PARKER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and the Nassau Store, ( Tribune Building ) New York, and S. E. corner of Baltimore and Chestnut streets, Baltimore, is an authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and for taking and receiving for the same.

## Baltimore Price Current.

Flour	.....	.....	75
Wheat	.....	.....	1 10
Rye	.....	.....	65
Corn	.....	.....	50
Oats	.....	.....	40
Barley	.....	.....	35
Peas	.....	.....	30
Beans	.....	.....	25
Lard	.....	.....	15